

**REMARKS**

Claims 50-90 are pending in the present application. Claims 50-75, 77-79 and 82-87 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Kato, U.S. Patent No. 6,522,725 ("Kato"). Claim 64 was under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato in view of Ainsle et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,480,599 ("Ainsle"). Claims 76, 80, 81 and 90 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato in view of Anastasakos et al., U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0192384 ("Anastasakos"). Claim 88 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato in view of Zhang et al., U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0058647 ("Zhang"). Claim 89 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato in view of Cook, U.S. Patent No. 7,099,825 ("Cook").

Reconsideration of the application in view of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

**Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)**

Claims 50-75, 77-79 and 82-87 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Kato.

Kato describes a speech recognition system including a switching system 1 and a telephone terminal 3. See Kato, Fig. 3 and column 3, lines 38-39. A network control unit 105 of the switching system 1 downloads a speech recognition software module 4 to the telephone terminal 3. See Kato, column 3, lines 53-57. The telephone terminal 3 uses the speech recognition software module to compare a speech signal with standard patterns stored in memory 304 and transmits the recognition result in an application interface (API) from the telephone terminal 3 to a speech recognition host section 106 of the switching system 1. See Kato, column 4, lines 1-8.

Independent claim 50 of the present application recites "loading, at least temporarily, at least one program from a service server into the telecommunication terminal, the at least one program being configured to implement a speech processing algorithm; implementing the at least one program for use at least for a duration of a communication connection to process a speech signal; and transmitting the processed speech signal over at least one communication network." Similarly,

independent claim 72 recites a service server configured to “transmit ... at least one program to ... at least one telecommunication terminal ... wherein the telecommunication terminal is configured to implement the at least one program to process a speech signal and to transmit the processed speech signal over at least one communication network.” Similarly, independent claim 82 recites a telecommunication terminal having “a receiver configured to receive at least one program for implementing a speech processing algorithm transmitted ... from a service server for at least temporary implementation of the at least one program; and a processor unit configured to implement the speech processing algorithm to process a speech signal; and a transmitter configured to transmit the processed speech signal over at least one communication network.”

It is respectfully submitted that Kato does not disclose transmitting a “processed speech signal over at least one communication network” where the processed speech signal is generated by a telecommunications terminal by implementing a program that was loaded from a service server into the telecommunications terminal, as required by claims 50, 72 and 82. In contrast to the Examiner’s contention (See Detailed Action, page 3, lines 5-8), Kato does not disclose transmitting a processed speech over at least one communication network. Kato merely describes a speech recognition system where a speech signal that has not been processed is transmitted from a telephone terminal 3 to a speech recognition section 101, which is located in a switching system 1. See Kato, column 2, lines 16-24 and Fig. 1. Speech is not processed in the telephone terminal 3 and no program is loaded from the switching system 1 to the telephone terminal 3. See Kato, column 2, lines 16-67 and Fig. 1.

Further, the speech processing section 305 described in Kato that is located in the telephone terminal 3 is not used to generate “a processed speech signal,” as recited by claims 50, 72 and 82. In contrast, Kato merely describes that the speech processing section 305 compares a speech signal with standard patterns stored in memory and transmits the result of the comparison to the switching system 1 in an application interface (API). See Kato, column 3, lines 21-47, and column 4, lines 1-8. The speech recognition result transmitted by the processing section 305 is digital data, and not a “speech signal,” as recited in claims 50, 72 and 82. Thus, Kato does not disclose a processed speech signal that is generated by a telecommunications terminal by implementing a program that is loaded from a service server, as required by claims 50, 72 and 82.

It is respectfully submitted that, because Kato fails to disclose at least the above-recited features of claims 50, 72 and 82, it cannot anticipate claims 50, 72 and 82 or any of their respective dependent claims 51-71, 73-81 and 83-90.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 50-75, 77-79 and 82-87 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Kato is respectfully requested.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claim 64 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato in view of Ainslie. Claims 76, 80, 81 and 90 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato in view of Anastasakos. Claim 88 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato in view of Zhang. Claim 89 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato in view of Cook.

Ainslie describes a telecommunications system that includes a call receiving means that interrogates a caller using automatic speech recognition programs to identify the type of service desired by the caller. See Ainslie, column 3, lines 37-47. The automatic speech recognition programs can be remotely updated by a customer service computer. See Ainslie, column 4, lines 25-34.

Anastasakos describes a distributed speech recognition system, wherein a speech signal is directed to one of a plurality of speech recognition engines based upon user preferences and environment information. See Anastasakos, paragraphs [0016]-[0018].

Zhang describes a hands free adapter that converts audio signals into commands that are sent to a device. See Zhang, paragraphs [0042]-[0043]. Additionally, device events are converted into indicators that are presented by the hands free adapter. See Zhang, paragraph [0044].

Cook describes a voice recognition system that provides voice recognition data that is customized for both a user and device. See Cook, column 2, lines 25-28. The voice recognition data is provided to the device in response to a request that includes a device ID and a user ID. See Cook, column 8, lines 20-27. To generate the voice recognition data, a control system includes user voice patterns from a user profile that correspond to spoken commands in a device profile. See

Cook, column 8, lines 64-67. Because different voice recognition algorithms may require different formatting, the control system formats the data to be suitable for each device. See Cook, column 9, lines 35-37.

Each of claims 64, 89 and 90 depend from claim 50. Each of claims 76, 80 and 81 depend from claim 72. Additionally, claim 88 depends from claim 82. As described above, Kato does not anticipate independent claims 50, 72 or 82. Nor does Kato suggest the above-recited features missing from claims 50, 72 and 82. Further, none of Ainsle, Anastasakos, Zhang and Cook cure the deficiencies of Kato. Ainsle merely describes a system that interrogates a caller using automatic speech recognition programs to identify the type of service desired by the caller. See Ainsle, column 3, lines 37-47. Anastasakos merely describes selecting an appropriate speech recognition engine based upon user preferences and environment information. See Anastasakos, paragraphs [0016]-[0018]. Regarding Zhang, that reference merely describes a hands free adapter. See Zhang, paragraphs [0042]-[0044]. Cook merely describes a voice recognition system that provides voice recognition data that is customized for both the user and device. See Cook, column 2, lines 25-38. Thus, any combination of Ainsle, Cook, Anastasakos, Kato and Zhang, to the extent proper, could not render any of claims 64, 76, 80, 81, 88 and 89 obvious.

With specific regard to dependent claim 89, this claim recites, “wherein the speech processing algorithm is selected in response to identification parameters associated with the telecommunication terminal.” It is respectfully submitted that the above-identified feature of claim 89 would not have been obvious in view of any combination of the references cited by the Examiner. The Office Action acknowledges that Kato does not disclose the above-recited feature of claim 89, but contends that Cook discloses this feature. See Detailed Action, page 10, lines 11-18. However, Cook merely describes that voice recognition data is provided to a device in response to a request that includes a device ID. See Cook, column 8, lines 20-27. Cook’s voice recognition data is not a speech processing algorithm that is selected in response to identification parameters associated with the telecommunication terminal, as required by claim 89. The voice recognition data described by Cook is created by including voice patterns from a user profile that correspond to spoken commands in a device profile. See Cook, column 8, lines 64-67. The voice recognition data

may be formatted to be suitable for the algorithm used by the device. See Cook, column 9, lines 35-37. Downloading voice recognition data to a device that has been formatted to be compatible with the algorithm that the device uses is not the same as downloading the algorithm itself. Therefore, Cook does not disclose downloading a speech processing algorithm to a telecommunication terminal that is selected in response to identification parameters associated with the telecommunication terminal, as required by claim 89. Further, none of Ainsle, Anastasakos, Kato and Zhang teaches or suggests the above-recited feature of claim 89. Thus, for this additional reason, any combination of Ainsle, Cook, Anastasakos, Kato and Zhang, to the extent proper, could not render claim 89 obvious.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 64 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) in view of Kato and Ainsle, of claims 76, 80, and 81 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) in view of Kato and Anastasakos, of claim 88 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) in view of Kato and Zhang, and of claim 89 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) in view of Kato and Cook, is respectfully requested

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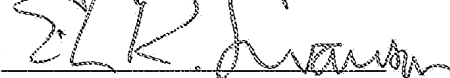
### CONCLUSION

It is respectfully submitted that the application is now in condition for allowance.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any unpaid fees deemed required in connection with this submission, including any additional filing or application processing fees required under 37 C.F.R. §1.16 or 1.17, or to credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 04-0100.

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Respectfully submitted,

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